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PEKIN.

ENGLAND'S POWER TO SAVE CHINA.

Her Demand for the Restoration of the Emperor the Critical Move of the Century.

Peikin, Oct. 18.—The demand of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to the Imperial Chinese court, that the Emperor Kwang-Su be restored to the throne from which he was deposed by the Dowager Empress, and that the reformer friends of the Emperor be pardoned, is the subject of much excited, though unofficial, comment. No explicit denial or affirmation of the reported demand can be secured, but it has been learned that some new move is on foot which may increase the international complications.

To-day the physician of the French Legation paid a visit to the secluded Emperor in order to make a medical examination of His Majesty, but whether because some new report of his illness and possible death is to be promulgated, or because France is taking active steps to prepare for participation in whatever crisis may occur, is naturally a matter of conjecture.

It is necessary to go back to the days of Lord Palmerston to find any precedent for the high handed message which it is reported that the British Minister at Peking has just addressed to the Chinese Government. It is no grant of territory or concession in favor of British trade that Lord Salisbury's agent demands this time of the Tsaung-Yamen. What he exacts is the restoration of full authority and freedom to Emperor Kwang-Su, and not only the pardon, but likewise the entire rehabilitation of all the mandarins and dignitaries who during the past few weeks have been disgraced, deprived of their offices and of their liberty in consequence of their association with the young monarch in his projects of reform.

One of the principal sources of England's vast prestige throughout the Orient is her fame for looking after the welfare of her friends, no matter at what cost. Britain and Russia face to face. In China Russia and England are face to face with one another, and the political parties of the empire may be divided, broadly speaking, into those who sympathize with Great Britain and those who sympathize with Russia. Especially since the recent war with Japan has this struggle for predominance at Peking become acute, the foreign nations having apparently then, for the first time, become aware of the extent to which they had overrated the power and the importance of the unwieldy Celestial Empire as a factor in contemporary politics.

What the Great Bear Wants. Europe and the United States gradually acquired the conviction that the empire as a unit was doomed, and that it was destined to disruption at an early date. This, of course, increased the rivalry at Peking of England and Russia. The latter has everything to gain by the disruption of China, whereas Great Britain would lose much thereby. In the case of the partition of China, Russia would be enabled to secure possession of all the northern portion of the Celestial Empire, thus rounding off the huge Siberian dependency and enabling the Czar, by the acquisition of ice-free ports on the coast, to become one of the powers sharing the control of the Pacific Ocean. England, on the other hand, finds in China as now constituted, with its population of 400,000,000, the most valuable market in the world for her trade and industry. This market would be terribly diminished were China to be partitioned. Indeed the partition of the Chinese Empire among the various great powers of Europe, would, even if England were to receive the lion's share in the shape of the Yangtze Valley, result in the disruption of British trade in China by more than 50 per cent. It is necessary to bear this in mind in order to understand what is going on at Peking.

England Roused to Act. England, thoroughly realizing that it is only by means of reforms of an enlightened character that the Chinese Empire can be preserved from disruption, has managed to inculcate these views not only into the minds of some of the foremost statesmen at Peking, but also into that of the young Emperor himself. And there is every reason to believe that Lord Charles Beresford, in spite of the denials that his mission is invested with any kind of an official character, is now at Peking with the object of acting as adviser and assistant of some kind or another to the members of the reform party at Peking.

Japan As an Ally. In this conflict Japan must be regarded as cordially co-operating with England to preserve the Chinese Empire intact. Realizing that her independence and her very existence as a nation are threatened by the Russian, she is eager to do everything that she can to prevent the increase of power of Russia on the Pacific coast of Asia. Nor is Japan's assistance to be despised in the matter. For in China she possesses the prestige which she has won among the man of letters by her brilliant victories in the recent war, while she can place at the disposal of England and of her latest protégé, the young Chinese Emperor, a magnificent army of 200,000 men, and a fleet to overwhelm the 40,000 men that Russia has concentrated at Port Arthur to threaten Peking, while her fleet is second only in importance to that which Great Britain has assembled in Chinese waters.

How the Emperor Was Looked Up. A few weeks ago, just at the moment

when it was understood that the young Emperor, having secured the upper hand, was inaugurating some reforms with the assistance of his chief guide and counselor, Kang Yu Wei, dispatches were suddenly received from Peking announcing a revolution in the imperial palace, engineered by the Dowager Empress, Li Hung Chang and her devoted chief eunuch, Tung-Pu, by means of which the Emperor had been forced to sign an edict investing the Dowager Empress with the powers of a regent, and practically abdicating all authority into her hands on the pretext of his ill health. Before doing so, however, he found time to warn his friend, Kang Yu Wei, of what was taking place, and intrusting him with a number of valuable papers, entreated him to flee, and if possible to secure the help of the English, both for his country, his throne and himself.

A Mission and Its Results. Kang Yu Wei managed to get away from Peking and sought refuge in the British Consulate at Shanghai. Tracked thither by the Dowager Empress's emissaries, a demand was made for his surrender. This the British Government refused. Kang Yu Wei was placed by the British authorities on board a vessel bound for Hong Kong, with all his papers, and a British cruiser was delegated by the English Admiral to convey the ship to her destination. How necessary this precaution was may be gathered from the fact that the steamer bearing Kang Yu Wei was followed by a couple of Chinese men-of-war, who only abandoned the pursuit when the British cruiser cleared her decks for action.

Apparently the mission of Kang Yu Wei has been successful. For the ultimatum presented by Sir Claude Macdonald to the Peking Government demanding the restoration of supreme authority to the Emperor and the pardon and rehabilitation of his reform advisers can only be regarded as a characteristic British response to the pathetic and trustful appeal of the now imprisoned Emperor of the most populous empire of the world.

LONDON.

DEATH OF THE ROYAL PARROT.

Ducky Could Imitate Statesmen's Speech and Lived to the Age of 124 years.

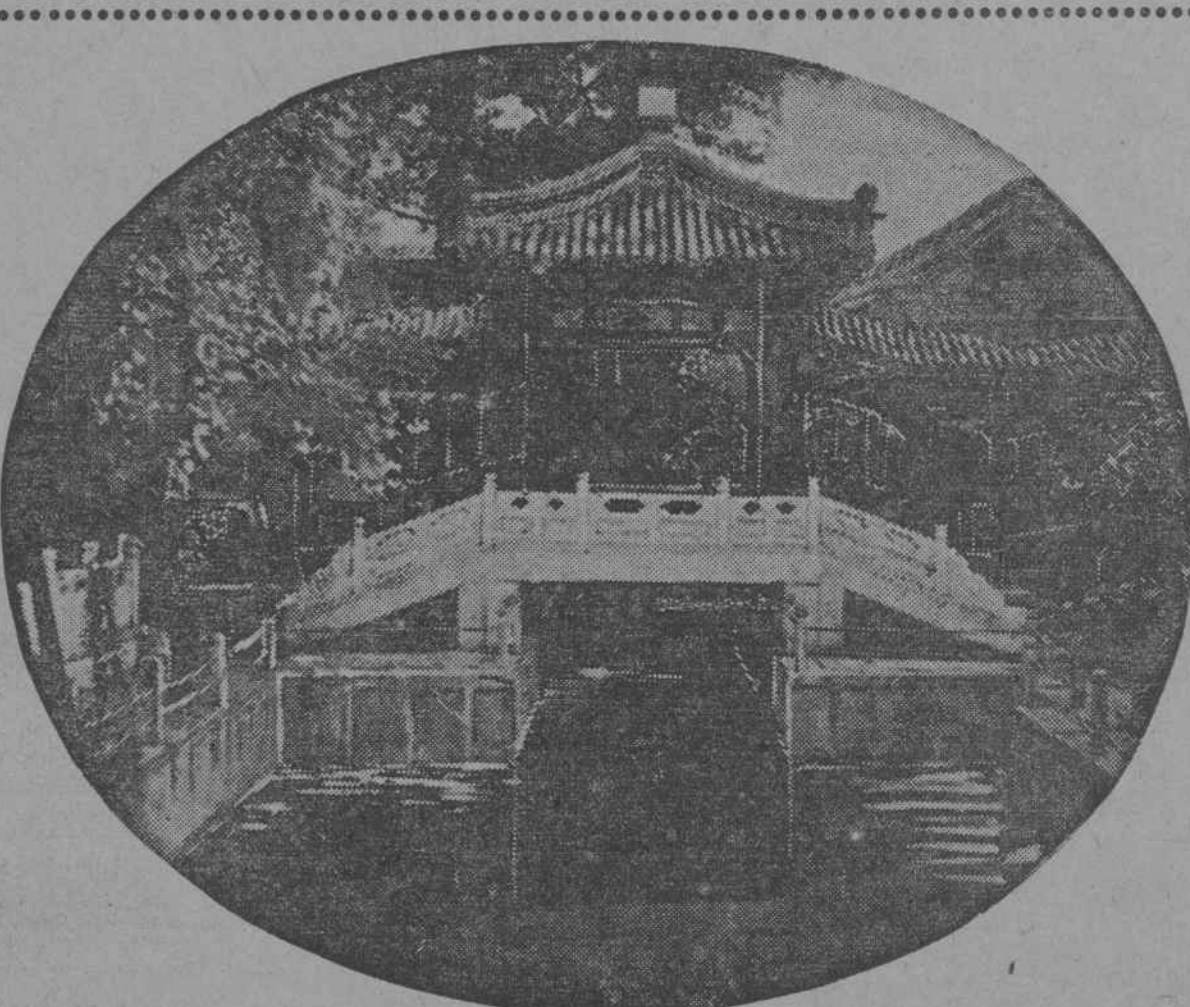
London, Oct. 18.—England has lost one of her celebrities in the person—if the



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, ENGLISH ENVOY TO CHINA

Lord Charles Beresford, who has been sent to China to cement political and trade relations between the Celestial Empire and Great Britain, is one of the foremost figures of the day in England. The picture shows him in a characteristic attitude, with his cane over his shoulder.

term may be allowed—of Ducky, the famous royal parrot. Ducky reached the age of 124 years, and he died possessing all his faculties. Ducky had a history. He was bought by the great Pitt in 1783, and was presented to the King in 1800. For the last thirty years he was the property of the Princess de Galles. For many decades Ducky resided in luxury in St. James's Palace, enjoying the friendship of the entire royal family, but in 1850 he lost favor at court, and was banished because of his extraordinary faculty of imitation and mimicry caused embarrassing situations in the palace. It was at first proposed to transport him to India or Australia, or submit him to a worse fate. The Princess de Galles saved him. It is said that he could perfectly imitate the tones of all the great English statesmen of the century.



Where the Chinese Emperor is Confined.

(From a Photo by A. H. Myers.) This is the part of the Imperial Palace at Peking where the deposed ruler is kept by order of the Dowager Empress. The young ex-Emperor is not allowed outside the walls, and is constantly under surveillance.

ROME.

BOGUS SATAN PUT ON TRIAL.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, Oct. 18.—"The Devil on Trial" is the street name of a cause celebre which is in progress here. The plaintiff in the case is the valet of Cardinal Rampolla, a young man named Antonio Michetti, and he alleges a case of diabolism. For a long time, it appears, the vicinity of the Vatican has been frequented by a

LONDON.

"TWICE A HERO," LOST ON MOHEGAN

Chief Steward Simmington Was a Life-Saver on the Mohegan. SACRIFICED HIMSELF.

Wild Weather Continues to Play Havoc on the South and East Shores of Britain.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) London, Oct. 18.—E. Simmington, the chief steward of the Mohegan, who lost his life trying to help the passengers escape without any thought of himself, was chief steward of the Missouri when her brave rescue of the passengers of the Danmark was made in midocean.

Simmington was one of the heroes of that great event and received a gold watch, many presents and congratulations from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. His body has been recovered. He lived in Bristol, England. His picture is in the famous painting showing the Missouri's rescue entitled, "And Every Soul Was Saved."

After a simple service at the parish church, in Falmouth, to-day, the remains of sixteen victims of the Mohegan disaster were buried in a common grave in the churchyard.

Terrific weather continues to prevail on the south and east coasts of Great Britain. The mail service between Dover and Calais has been interrupted, and there have been many lifeboat and rocket apparatus rescues.

The sea fronts of the east coast towns have suffered severely. At Leith, the port of Edinburgh, the breakwater, the parade and half the principal pier have been washed away. The Sunderland Lighthouse, at the mouth of the River Wier, has been destroyed. At West Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, north of Edinburgh, seven foreign colliers broke their moorings and all were wrecked.

LONDON.

OUTFITS FOR LONDON BEGGARS.

Police Find a "Store" Where Mendicants Can Secure Make-Ups.

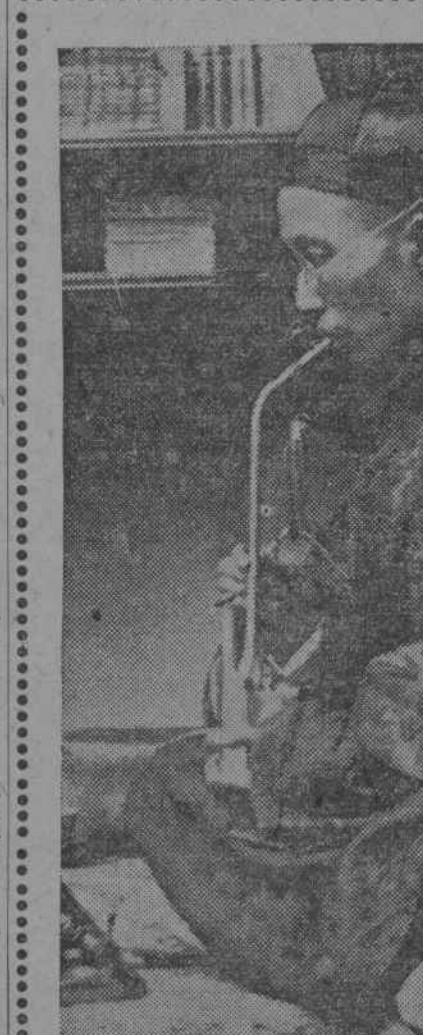
London, Oct. 18.—The police have discovered in Red Lion Square a well-stocked establishment, which supplies professional beggars with the paraphernalia used by them to impress the urgency of their distress upon the public. A large assortment of wooden legs and arms, asthmatic band organs and fiddles, wigs and beards, ragged suits and dresses was found.

An investigation showed that beggars gather in this rendezvous every morning to dress and return at night to deposit their hired or bought outfits. The "store" contains a department devoted to the artistic part of the business. There all sorts of paintings are made to order, depicting horrible fires or battles, where the beggars are supposed to have been crippled, maimed or blinded for life. There were hundreds of these dabs on hand.

HAVANA.

WAR BY WARING ON HAVANA FILTH.

Havana, Oct. 18.—Colonel Waring, of the United States Sanitary Commission, will forward to Washington to-morrow an extensive report dwelling particularly upon the filthy condition of this city, which is the real cause of all the infectious diseases. Some days have elapsed since even the principal street has been swept and the



Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese Reformer.

(From a photo by A. H. Myers.) This is the man who dared to thwart the wishes of the Dowager Empress. He was the author of the reform edicts which cost the Emperor his throne. He was compelled to flee from Peking to the safety of a British steamer. The British government now demands that he be reinstated.

rubbish and filth are accumulating rapidly. The municipal officers take no steps to remedy the evil. The trouble seems to be that the work of sweeping the streets is let out by contract and the contractor claims that the city now owes him \$40,000, which, he adds, prevents him from buying carts or mules and from paying wages to continue the service.

The Spanish Military Commissioners have notified the American Military Commissioners that the steamer Colon will take on board this week at Nuevitas, Province of Puerto Principe, the sick soldiers now in that part of the country.

The Spanish troops of the Goltzgar garrison are being concentrated at Guanabacoa preparatory to being embarked for Spain. The steamer Senhewig has arrived here from Tampico with cattle; the Jover Serra has arrived here from New Orleans, and the Herman has arrived here from New York with cargo and passengers.

TURKEY.

KAISER IN YILDIZ BOWERS.

War Lord's Arrival at Constantinople Marked by Much Powder Burning.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here this morning. At 8:30 a. m. the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by the German war ships Hertha and Heia and the Sultan's yacht Iszedin, with the Turkish Imperial Commission on board, appeared off Old Seraglio Point, and the guns of Solimich barracks thundered a salute. After passing Senglio Point the Heia opened fire and returned the salute. The Hertha followed with another return salute and the Turkish batteries ashore promptly responded.

The Hohenzollern anchored off the Dolmabahce palace and the Emperor and Empress, entering the long boat, were rowed to the palace landing stage, where they were received by the Sultan of Turkey, who was surrounded by a brilliant suite.

The meeting between the Sultan and his guests was most cordial. The Sultan warmly shook hands with the Emperor and Empress, and offering his arm to the Emperor, he led the way to a pavilion of the palace, where the party had a brief rest. Then there was another royal salute, and the Imperial band, playing the German national anthem, announced to the crowds assembled outside that Their Majesties were coming out of the palace grounds.

The route from the Dolmabahce Palace to the Yildiz Palace was covered with red carpeting and lined with troops in new uniforms, prominent among them being the Sultan's body guard of Albanians and the Imperial Guard in new white uniforms and emboldered with black, white and red, having a waistband of Germany's colors. Standing a little apart from the crowd was a large gathering of Turkish women, who occupied a slope facing the Dolmabahce Palace.

All eyes centred on the large gate of the palace, and soon afterward the Sultan appeared in full uniform in an open carriage drawn by four horses without riders, with the Empress of Germany on his right and the Grand Vizier, Fud Pasha, then came the suites of the Emperor and Empress, the Turkish Ministers, the German Ambassador and his suite.

The whole party proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk amid the deafening plaudits of the crowd. The meeting between the Sultan and his guests was most cordial. The Sultan warmly shook hands with the Emperor and Empress, and offering his arm to the Emperor, he led the way to a pavilion of the palace, where the party had a brief rest. Then there was another royal salute, and the Imperial band, playing the German national anthem, announced to the crowds assembled outside that Their Majesties were coming out of the palace grounds.

PARIS.

TWO TRAMPING, SCRIBBLING MEN.

Went Round the World and Published as They Went for Two Years and a Half.

Paris, Oct. 18.—After an absence of three and a half years the two journalists globe trotters Leroy and Papilland have returned to the French capital. During their itinerary the two young men made their living entirely in a journalistic capacity.

The two men left Paris on January 8, 1895, and went on foot to Nice. During this trip they eked out a bare existence, but

PEKIN.

CHINESE TORTURE TWO RUSSIANS.

Merchants Arrested and Maltreated—Czar's Troops Make Terrible Reprisals.

Peikin, Oct. 18.—News has just reached here of an outrage committed on two Russian merchants by Chinese and of the severe punishment of the officials in charge of the district. The merchants, Max Lambertsky and Peter Haksosoff, were out hunting near the village of Bolshoi Sakhalin, on the Manchurian frontier. Some minor Chinese officials encountered them in the fields and arrested them. They were taken to the village, bound to a tree and subjected to torture. They were afterward given twenty blows each with bamboo.

Colonel Grombsheffsky, Chief Commissioner of the Amur Frontier Guard, heard of the incident. Russian troops were sent immediately to the village with instructions from the Commissioner to demand full satisfaction within three days. This peremptory demand and energetic measures brought the chief Chinese officials quickly to time. Those officials responsible for the outrage were arrested, the two Russians were liberated and loaded with presents.

The Chinese officer who arrested the Russians was given one hundred blows of the bamboo, the officer under him was given two hundred blows, and the soldiers who carried out the arrest received five hundred blows. This severe punishment was inflicted in the presence of the Russian troops.

It is expected that such rigorous measures of reprisal will be a lesson to the Chinese in the Amur district at least.

FLORENCE.

TREASURE FOUND BY LIGHTNING.

Stroke Led to the Discovery of a Magnificent Etruscan Grave Under a Tree.

Florence, Oct. 18.—A stroke of lightning has been the means of an extraordinary archaeological discovery in Volterra. The lightning struck an old pine tree which crowned the summit of a hill and the owner of the property ordered the tree cut down. When the workmen began to dig at the roots they unearthed a magnificent Etruscan grave. It consisted of a very spacious vault, supported by four immense pillars. All around the grave were large marble tablets, and above them were urns placed in niches. This strange necropolis measured 50 feet in length and 40 feet in width.

BERLIN.

EXPLORERS IN BAILIFFS' HANDS.

Herr Lerner's Yacht, Outfit and Scientific Collection Seized on Account of a Debt.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The German steam yacht Heilgoland, lying on board the members of Herr Theodor Lerner's North Pole expedition, which recently returned from Spitzbergen after a search for the missing seaman, Professor Andree, has reached Geestemunde, where bailiffs seized the whole outfit, including the scientific collections made during the voyage, on account of an unpaid debt of the firm which fitted out the vessel.

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